ND NEW YORK PRES

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FORMIGN RATES.

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our friends who favor us with me a and illustrations for publication : we rejected articles returned they i easts send stamps for that purpose

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 1200.

Labor Loyalty Week.

Because American citizens gene ally are fully informed as the remit of their own observation as to unswerving loyalty and detered patriotism of the members of labor organizations in this country, the formal demonstrations of their mirit in the numerous meetings or nged for this week have been beld seme observers to be unn nd even condemned as likely to conne energy that might be profitably tilised to other purposes.

These objections are without sub stantial foundation.

It is not only essential that Ameri cans should be convinced of the faithfulness of labor to the nation and of its wholehearted support of the nation's aims, but that the facts concerning it should be made known to the world, to our friends as well as to our enemies, and to the peoples of neutral nations.

Uninterruptedly since August, 1914 German propagandists have sought to corrupt organized labor in the United States and to convert it from its economic and political purposes into a military weapon of the Imperial Government. While the United States was a neutral the trades unions here and their leaders were the object of continuous and subtle attacks de signed to interfere with the orderly sses of industry and transpor mtion, against the military interests of the Entente Powers. Immediately our entry into the war similar efforts were employed to cripple the United States, and to-day the agents of autocracy are still at work endeavoring to hamstring us for the benefit of Germany.

The integrity of American labor has been proof against the temptations to which it has been subjected. the creatures of Germany, bound to disement inherent in every dispute between employers and employees. They have represented every quarrel that arose as the result of their activities and have magnified each disnext into evidence of unrest that might serve the Kaiser.

Moreover, disturbances in tion of the country have been exaggerated by cuming manipulators in other sections, cited to encourage squiet and used to sustain the camign Berlin directs within our bor-Thus a strike begun in New stand for better sanitary condis has been translated on the Pacific coast into a pro-German break and utilized to strengthen emy propaganda where the facts perning it were not known and its enificance could be distorted.

Under these circumstances it is highly desirable that the patriotic entiments of labor should be set forth with authority and published adcast. In this way misunderstandings will be corrected, falseboods will be refuted and the painstaking work of numerous enemy agitators will be brought to nothing. That labor is giving expression to its loyalty most effectively in splendid ction to its abnormal tasks no hody will deny, but it contributes importantly to the strengthening of the ational position when it adds to this LER and his Cabinet, but because of evotion its measured utterance of holehearted sympathy with the country's course.

The "Psychological Effects" of the Tuscania's Sinking.

According to the Koelnische Volks Zeitung the loss of American soldiers on the Tuscania "must unfailingly dampen the spirits of Americans." The Mittag am Zcitung of Berlin holds the same opinion, and in conse

juence is greatly elated. The facts are that the survivors of the Tuscania are not disheartened for downcast. They are more than ever determined that the war must be carried to a successful conclusion. They are more anxious than they in suppressing the militarism of the

In this country the result of the Tuscania sinking has similarly con-

of her loss were a marked increase in the number of men voluntarily seeking enrolment in the army, the navy and the marine corps, and these men particularly desired to be sent to France at the earliest possible moment to avenge their comrades of the III fated vessel.

The high reputation German paychologists enjoyed before the war has been seriously impaired since it began. They have mistaken tenderness for weakness, chivalrous feeling for cowthey actually look on, sorrow for the dead as a revelation of timidity?

The daylight saving bill as reported to the House provides that the clock shall be set ahead one hour on the last Sunday of March and not set back until the last Sunday of October. When this measure passed the Senate the changes were to be made in April and September respectively. Consequently the House proposes two months more of daylight saving than the Senate contemplated. The last Sunday of March this year is Easter. and the sun rises on that day at 5:46 o'clock

. It is the hope of the managers of the bill that the House will act on it ing a Polish kingdom as a Prussian this week or at the latest next week. There is no opposition to the measure and there should be no difficulty in obtaining consideration for its It is the Stavic position, in the empire unmportant that it should be adopted at as early a date as possible in order that its purpose may be made known In all parts of the country. The impending change in clock time should be thoroughly advertised not only by the Government but by private corporations. The Government is peculiarly well equipped to carry the news to remote districts through the Post Office Department, the Weather Bureau and the railroads, and as soon as the President signs the bill the new rule should be promulgated for the information of all.

So important is it that the law should be put on the books immediately that the House might well adopt a special rule for prompt consideration of the bill and under this rule limit the time to be occupied by amateur astronomers in debate.

Commissioner Enright's Chance.

Police Commissioner Engight lamented at a public dinner last week what he conceived to be the unfair attitude of the newspapers and an important part of the public toward his administration. He protested his honesty of purpose and defended the force under him, and he besough from those who heard him fair and importial treatment.

Mr. ENRIGHT need have no feat concerning his treatment by his fellow citizens. He knows as well as everybody else knows that he entered office under most unfavorable conditions. He realizes that Mr. Bugner's dismissal and the manner in which it was accomplished shocked and disturbed the city. He is fully informed as to the justifiable alarm all citizens felt when it seemed possible that the police force might again become the victim of departmental or municipal politics

conclusions. These things the United by what it does and not by what it States and all its people know. But might do. Nothing is of slighter consequence to New Yorkers than the make some showing with their prin. individual who directs police affairs dpals, have not been unmindful of from Headquarters. It is the results the possibilities for their own aggran. of his policies and of his acts that has made. The advantages of ceninterest them. These results are repost and the men in the detective dizens are safeguarded against criminals, the police administration will receive applause. If the citizens are not safeguarded the police adminis-

> tration will be condemned. Already Commissioner Engiger has undertaken important reforms in the sbolished certain details and established others. There has been no adverse criticism of these changes; the public has accepted them as inevitable ncidents of the new control. If they produce satisfactory effects. their authors. If they do not work

be confidently awaited. There is something pathetic about New York's longing to be permitted to take pride in its police force, and if Mr. Engight is the proper man for the job, he need have no misgiv ings about his future fame.

The Growth of Slavic Power in Austria.

The Ministerial crisis at Vienna becomes significant of conditions in the Austrian Empire not because of the resignation of Premier Von Serpthe disclosures that it makes of the growth in strength of the elements in he nation which are opposed to the former controlling solid German majority and to the domination by Berlin of Austrian policies.

The appointment of Dr. Von Serp-LER as Premier was at the best a makeshift measure. The wonder is that he has held out so long as he has. But he showed the skill of a trained bureaucrat in dealing with conditions. Though he was forced to make frequent changes in the personnel of his spection cannot prevent some oranges Cabinet he succeeded in maintaining damaged in transit from getting on more or less uniform body for the administration of the different bu. to judge the average by these. reaus or departments, of which as were before their misadventure to get played, too, good management in gard the navel orange as ufterly to at the Germans, and to do their part handling the recent strikes by meeteconomic and military reforms and

and that there was no really strong man in sight to take his place are evidently the reasons why Emperor CHARLES has refused to accept his resignation.

The political conditions that con

fronted Dr. Von SEYDLER were simi ar to those with which his predecessor, Count CLAM-MARTINES, struggled. The Poles, who had long been a more or less dependable factor in the administration plan, adhered to the Slavic bloc, and, as in the present ardice, and honesty for stupidity. Do case, opposed the war budget. The move was the first break in almost twenty years from the Germani party, and it was followed with intense interest at Berlin. This oppo-sition has since grown, strengthened by a united Slavic party, a following of the Latins in the south and the addition of some unidentified factions from all parts of the empire, until now it controls at least fifty more votes in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament than the Adminis tration party.

The Poles have not been slow taking advantage of the power that Austria as well as in Russia for recognition as a nation. They saw through Berlin's plans for establishvassal State, and they have so far been able to defeat the scheme. They have at the same time strengthened til the Slavs have become a factor to be reckoned with, not only after the bring the war to an end.

It is the united voice of these long heard in the constantly recurring demands for peace. These people have no sympathy with the schemes of Pan-Germaniam or Prussian adomination of Central Europe. Berlin knows this, knows, too, that the difficulty of making Austria a subservient State which will follow Germany's dictation is inreased, and it has every reason to dread and to fear this unmistakable growth of the Austrian Slav in power

Consolidating the City's Engineer-

ing Burcaus. President BRUCKNER of The Bronx has combined the engineering staffs of the highways and sewers bureaus in his borough and by the consolidation expects to save \$35,000 a year in salaries and expenses. He has set un example of practical economy that every other Borough President and the city administration itself might profitably follow.

An ideal organization for city gov ernment would have but one engineer ing department, with an efficient executive at its head and competent aids in charge of the various departments into which its work would naturally divide itself. A sewer expert would have supervision of the drainage system of the whole city: an authority on construction would direct all building operations: a bridge constructor of the first class would take care of the bridges. Under this form of organization men could be shifted from one project to another as their services were needed. supplies could be hought in great But Mr. Enmont also knows that quantities and under favorable conditions and numerous savings might be made.

If such an ideal situation is eve have its beginnings in a consolidation of the kind President BRUCKNER corded in the efficiency of the men on can be no opposition to it unless that opposition comes from interested mobureaus. If these results be good, if tives, and these are of constantly deof municipal affairs.

Natel Oranges.

When, last month, we spoke the truth concerning the navel orange, organization of the force. He has the least worthy of citrus breakfast foods, we knew that we invited the wrath of the native sons who have found in the golden fruit more treasure than the auriferous mines of their celebrated States ever will produce. We have not been disappointed. Dethere will be no condemnation of nunciation, ridicule, explanation have been uttered against us, and every well, their immediate revision will effort has been made to convert us to advocacy of that handsome impostor which possesses "a remarkable de velopment of adventitious cells which at the apex of the orange give the fruit an umbilical mark."

Chief among the defenders of the navel orange have naturally and properly been the able and enterprising business men who supply it to the Eastern market. These gentlemen have long commanded and re ceived our admiration. They have developed cooperation in raising. grading and selling the product of their great orchards; they maintain a high standard of integrity in their trade, and, they have unquestionably brought their wares to the doorway of every home. We should be glad to print their letter concerning the navel orange, but it is too long; it is sufficient to say of it that it is reasonable courteous and makes out the best possible case for the navel orange. It is a fact, as they point out in this communication, that even the most skilful packing and the closest inthe market, and it would be unfair

Nor would we have our buoyant Premier he was the head. He dis. California friends believe that we rebe condemned. It is not in the same ing the strikers half way, promising class with fattened oysters, which are an abomination to the discriminatexpressing a desire, in which he said ing. It does not deserve complete he was supported by the Emperor, for ostracism. There are persons who tradicted the speculations of the Ger- a speedy ending of the war. That his even choose it for the convenience

the absence of seeds and other in consequential circumstances. If it were entirely worthless, not even the ligh business capacity and the intelligent enterprise that have been a mighty well deserved complim tractive packages could have won for it the commanding place it has in the in his letter? fruit stalls of scores of thousands

But we maintain that in comparison with certain small, thin skinned oranges the navel must take a back sent. Unfortunately, these do not previous generation. stand packing and are poor travelshelves of the fruiterers. The ini- per cent. tiate longs for them in vain; and it to remember, as their well lined pockets remind them, that this longing does not close the lips against the navel orange, but actually contributes to its consumption; for man, havorange may be, 's thereby enlightened they can wield. They are fighting in as to the excellence of all the interesting citrus family.

The Unsinkable Ship.

We trust that Mr. WILLIAM I SAUNDERS'S confidence in the unsinkable quality of a vessel equipped with a large number of sirtight receptacles of small dimensions is not misplaced. The theory of buoyancy on which this principle of ship protection war but in the negotiations that will rests is plausible. But the application of the system to one, or a dozen or a hundred vessels in no way re suppressed races of Austria that is lieves the United States of its obilgation to speed up its shipbuilding programme.

The transport on which these buoy ancy chambers have been installed is an experiment. She may never encounter a submarine: if she does the manufacture of "moonshine whiskey" in protection expected from this device the South. I read this article over sev may not meet the full hopes of its eral times also, and as against your plea designers. But if the United States to the moderate drinker compared to puts into the water all the ships it owing to illicit distilling of whiskey can build there will be a bridge be- which seems to be unabated and grow ween this country and Europe that ing larger yearly if we are to believe no fleet of submarines the Germans are capable of launching can destroy. Here and there the undersea com- the consideration I was giving to this manders may succeed in sinking a drinking question. vessel; occasionally they may score a victory: but if we do our full duty in the steel mills and in the shipvards their successes will not impair the service we shall establish to carry our armies to France and our goods to the Allies.

An unsinkable ship, by all means, if it is within the bounds of human achievement; but sinkable or unsinkable, ships and more ships!

A new device, it is said, will "bottle up" the German submarines. Considering the structure of the beasts this remedy does not at first thought suggest as pleasant results as might be effected by uncorking them.

"Guides to Paris" may be relied travel is resumed an authentic list of those ninety-eight cafes barred to American soldiers not by the cafe pro-prietors but by the American Provost

Petrograd householders complain that as the Bolshevik guards wear no uniform they cannot be distinguished mon variety of burglars when they make demiciliary searches. seems to make no difference in rebrought about in New York it will sults whether the visitors are guards or burglars.

"Tailors to stop making cuffs on trousers." It was not so many years tralization are so apparent that there ago that young men began to turn up harbored the notion of relieving their the bottoms of their trousers in fair and foul weather, even, as they were frequently obliged to explain, when it was not raining in London. Tallors a temptation to those who are in want of him because that name may have creasing potency in the management took the hint and made permanent 'cuffs' on trousers, but these cuffs had again to be turned up when there was think along these lines, what an admi- tion for membership in a social club was actual danger to their immaculateness trouser cuffs solely for ornamentation. ornamentation by the lovelier sex.

> Now that HENRY FORD is directing war munitions he may fulfil his ambition to get those boys out of the and are we to eschew all luxury

The honest man has been found. He and stoutly argues that "a small addition" to the price of berthe and meals be added and transferred to the pay envelopes of waiters and porters on cost of travel is to be in place of tips which a Washington commission, committee, bureau, director or administrator seeks to abolish. The witness the cost of each meal or berth would enable the travelling public to pay fair wages to porters and waiters. the travelling public would think about

In the remote days when a quick German victory seemed pessible, how silent were the now vociferous advocates of a negotiated peace!

Night, Camp Wadsworth The Carolina night has splashed the sky ravagant with stars and dreams The sound of water from a shower bath

Drips singing through the dark-

Inside the tent the sleeping bundles stir. Another soldier, late from town wayfaring, Prepares his bunk in humming slience

And pulls it on a parcel for a pillow cone

He wonders if she's dancing them to-night. He crawls in bed; the tent is dark, yet With the friendly hum of murm'ring sleep-

And see! Through little holes burned in Where chimney sparks denced down and left their prints, The mosslight fitters magically. Through each hole shines a gleaming ray That strikes the farther wall and leaves

What luxury is this! To go to bed CHARLES DIVING.

Change of Conditions in the Fight

for Prohibition. TO THE MOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ndent at Livingston Manor pays devoted to improving its quality and your now famous editorial article ad-providing for its distribution in at-

of towns far distant from the orthe recent draft for the army, showing only 10 per cent, rejected in prohibition Kanens for physical unfitness to as high as 58 per cent. In some of the atochol

Kansas had 23.8 per cent. of her draft lers. They seldom appear on the rejected for physical unfitness, not 10

Maine, over half a century prohibition had 42.5 per cent. of her draft rejected, will comfort our California friends the highest percentage of "physically ception of its sister prohibition State out as "physically unfit."

The figures are from the report of ing learned how supremely good an Major-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General of the United States. Introducing William J. Bryan at the Tremont Temple national prol night, January 25, the chairman, the the Boston Daily Globe of January 26 "Have you noticed what a change has me over the conditions under which this fight is now being waged? . . Years ago the prohibitionist had to prove

rerything he said." ROCKLAND, Me., February 9.

An Unreconstructed Moderate Drinker TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A ew weeks ago THE SUN addressed editorial article to the "Moderate Drinker," pleading with him to forego his favorite tipple in order to save his weaker brother. I read this several times, being deeply impressed with its

significance and purpose.
Sunday last THE SUN contained ar ther editorial article regarding the Roper, I must say that your plea to the moderate drinker has undone in m

ern States result in illicit distilling of moonshine" whiskey to the utter detri ment of government and society in these commonwealths, with State and city officials indifferent to the law's not on-enforcement, would not the same nditions prevail in the Northern and Eastern States and bring about a law easness that would beggar description

Consequently I must refuse, because elieve in law and order, to resign from he great and sensible army of moderate drinkers in order to save a few hundred weak willed ne'er-do-wells who should never have been born and for whom prohibition is meaningless since the would consume patent medicines and urchasable in Maine and Why should I be asked to put myself in it a way to give it an "American to the level of the moderate drinker since they are in the minority?

ciety in general be asked to sacrifice its comfort for the cake of those who Freiligrath, Krehbiel, neither respect nor care for the laws of Liebling, Sulsberger, Auerbach, much envy, which eats at the hearts of Neuberger, Opper he poor and tempts the needy to comcrime. The exhibition of valuable lewelry, for instance, has to my knowl- which the umlaut cuts no figure? minds of men who had not previously needs by stealing. For this reason som will eay that no one should wear or keep jewelry, because it might serve as or who have the propensity to steal. If been changed to Oscar Small? all men and women could be made to Hermann Hildesheimer, whose applicarable lot of self-sacrificing person from rain or mud. Then let man admit would be. There is no doubt that the display of articles of value on the per-son or in show windows of stores tempts many of the weaker individuals to comremoved our weaker brother would not all his energy to the production of to have no stores that display goods no men and women who wear Jewelry. commission of crimes if there were no is a waiter in the Pullman car service luxury to tempt them? What an ab-

surdity to so contend. The time is long passed, if there ever was a time, when the moderate drinker or even the drunkard could be scared Pullman cars. This addition to the from drinking by declaring to him the ill consequences of getting drunk. The most besotted drunkard is as well aware of them as the most bigoted abstainer thinks that "about 12 cents" added to the teetotal fanatics brings discredit on their cause and makes people indifferent to their intemperate outcries. What the ordinary man is told by such pro-about fessional prohibition lecturers as Mr. Bryan that "alcohol is a deadly potson and that every drop he takes bringe him lovable and more generally respected han that of the fanatic abstainer who lenounces this wickedness, and when he knows that for ages the people of Enghave used liquor sometimes unsparingly, A world of total abstainers might be

decorous world, a prim and proper world, a world perhaps a little too con scious of its own merits and too tolerant of the prig, but there is no evidence to make us believe that it would be an uncontentious and unprejudiced world. or a world from which intemperance of speech, intolerance of opinion or abrdity in reasoning would be banished: and there is some evidence to make us anxious lest it should be a drab, inartistic, undecorated, unjoyous world, a world without poetry, without music, without painting, without romance; as destitute of humor as of logic, takin madly what pleasures it silowed itself. ence to the charms of wine, woman and NEWARK, N. J., February 9.

EMPTION.

These Facts Will Correct Any Errors Caused by Incomplete Reports.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In the name of justice and truth, for which I believe your paper stands, I want to ask you to correct the false statem and impression made in your report yes-terday of the decision of the district board in the matter of my appeal for deferred classification on industrial grounds. While I feel sure that no harm was intentionally meant, and althoug about "infant flivvers" and "soft seats for aviators," still you have placed me in the position of the proverbial from being stoned by the small boy for pleasure, and I hasten to inform you that the reasons for my appeal were far more serious than your article probably unintentionally made it appear.

Briefly the facts presented to the dis-trict board are as follows: My father. Louis P. Ficks, Sr., is stricken with a fatal, incurable malady. He was oper-ated on, his case declared hopeless, and he is unable to bear the responsibility of his business. My brother, Louis P. Ficks, Jr., the only other male me of our family of age, was drafted and is now in the Government service. An my father's business, consisting of two factories, one in Cincinnati and one here established for over thirty years. We give employment to over 150 persons at In addition to manufacturing reed

furniture and baby vehicles we are also engaged in filling an order for balloon baskets to be used in the Governmen nented upon and made up for the Wright Company of Dayton, Ohio, zero tion field, and an order for a large quantity of these seats is pending our perfe tion of these samples. We als received inquiries and blue prints from several other concerns making balloo for the Government. I have just re ceived from the War Department at Washington a set of prints of the bas kets required in the manufacture of balloons, and I intended experimenting upon and improving this basket and sub From the above brief statement you

vill see that your article is hardly In claiming deferred classification I am not trying to shirk my duty as a true under the circumstances I can far better serve the national interests by keeporder we now have for Government use and by carrying on these experiment for the interest of the Government

The district board, however, has see fit to deny my appeal and I shall cheer-ROBERT L. FICKA

NEW YORK, February 9.

THE BURDEN OF A NAME. Is Otto Schimelpfenig a Better When Called Oscar Small?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: am an American citizen, born in this city, where my parents were born bethat it is a burden, and I read S. P. than ordinary interest because I hoped seeing the headline, to be able to find pronunciation.

I am sorry to say it can't be done. It is easy to eliminate the umlaut, as your If this be impossible, what good are correspondent suggests, but how could such men to society? • Why should sonames like Ickelhelmer, Guggenhelmer humanity? Society will not do it. The berger, Damrosch, Gottgetreu, Spiegel whole thing is silly, absurd and puerile. berger, Damrosch, Gottgetreu, Spiegel-berg. Steinweg, Schmittberger, Heiden-I have heard that the flaunting of heimer, Pulitzer, Landsberg, Gitterman. that exists around us is the cause of Kunselman, Rothschild, Untermeyer, Gotthell. Heidelbach and hundreds of equally unmistakably German names in

Many men fearing the "blight socially names, doing violence to their feelings but do the people who looked upon their good neighbor Otto Schimeinfenig with scorn because of his name think better turned down because of his name, be occepted if he changed his name to Horace Hyde?

name? If the man was thought, for good reason, to be unworthy of member ship, it was perfectly proper that h should have been rejected, but if it was upon him a hardship which was unde served, because the name is as little his among those who do not possess it there fault as the color of his hair. No man are a few who might be saved from the knows the weight of this hardship except those who have experienced it New York, February 9. R. C. D.

The War and Humor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On f the effects of the war not the least regrettable is the decline of humor. doubt if since 1914 there has been a numorous book published. It is true moreover, the absurd exaggeration of we still find "jokes" in the papers, but they lack spontaneity as a rule, and in many cases scent distinctly of the work shop. This is not to be wondered at in view of the depressing influence of current events. War is indeed fatal to the humorous spirit, and, per contra, it employees to the State Department of might be said that humor is fatal to Health." the warlike spirit. Therefore let and when he sees around him plenty of hope that when the present conflict is Health are defined as follows in the law healthy, hearty people who take their over there will be a big crop of new to be amended: pint of beer or their half pint of claret humorists, and I really think there will. The Commission every day at dinner and live to a good if only in obedience to the law of reac tions. Such a crop would be of vastly more benefit to mankind than any num ber of high browed politicians philoso phising gravely in council chambers One Rabelais would be worth a hun New York, February 9.

A Song for Cold Mornings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not ong "An Old Fat Ham." I was reminded f another old song with which my father used to regale us on cold mort ings:

Cold frosty mornia' Nigger feel good, Axe on his shoulder Goin' fru de wood.

Piece o' cold johnnycake Piece o' hog fat. Marsa grumble like de debil

tune, with the explosive "Yah Yah, Yah!" was the best part of the BINGHAMTON, February

man paychologists. The first fruits Cabinet was able to survive so long with which it may be eaten, and RING ALCOHOL AT WORK. MR. FICES'S CLAIM FOR EX- A BRITISH ECONOMIC EXPERT ON THE POSITION OF SILVER.

mekable Results of Lord Reading's Mission to the United States Held to Be of the Nature of a Catastrophe.

left this country on some mysterious

errand connected with the India Of-

fice finance. The head of the mission

was fir Rufus Issaes, now known as

Lord Reading, who since his return

has been advanced to an earldom, the

only Hebrew to attain that dignity

Exactly what was the nature of the

United States which at once paralyzed

the silver market and is rewarded

with an earldom I do not know, but

110 cents an ounce, and must, in view

is to 1. To-day the price of silver

sort of political sugerainty that Great

sula of Hindustan. In a sense China

after the war can be a most valuable

States and one of her very great mar-

kets. The United States can do therein

generously and through an open door

what Germany had intended to do

vilely with terrorism and with those

exclusive commercial methods the

world is now familiar with. Thus

China's financial recovery is of infi-

nite importance to every port, not on the American Pacific coast only, but

for your Atlantic ports too via

Now on the very day when silver

stood at 110 cents (September 26) the

special correspondent of the London Times in Pekin posted a letter in

Pekin which can be read in the Times

of November 23 and which deserves re-

publication in every commerical news-

paper in America. It shows the mag-

nificent market for American goods

which the activities of Lord Reading

and his mission, operating your silver

market, has once more closed to

American and British sellers. The

The advance in the price of silver and

the consequent rise in exchange have revolutionised the financial position of the

Government of China. The dollar to-day is practically worth double the average value before the war. Thus China in meet-

ing her heavy foreign obligations has to provide only half the number of dollars that were previously needed. Meantime

the salt revenue is greater than it has

revenue, in spite of the restriction upon trade, maintains itself in a manner that is

remarkable. The position is well illus

Boxer indemnity and other payments

cured on it, it is now carrying all these liabilities together with the whole of the

interest on the reorganization loan of

here was in addition a surplus of about

have enough surplus funds to pay off out-

standing debts, to redeem paper, and to

Chinese do not seem quite to realize the

inique opportunity they now have (because of such exchanges) of making a fresh

financial start without contracting further

Such was the position to which the

ommerce of an allied nation of near

400,000,000 people had been suddenly

elevated because of that brilliant and

ntirely natural advance in her ex-

tions. The Shanghai merchant who

but a few months before had bought

gold exchange on New York with eight

rate of three taels for five gold dollars (or one sovereign). Under normal

almost righted itself, and the export

with 800,000,000 Asiatics is

puts and calls" of silver.

changes with the gold standard na-

wing a penny from abroad.

unproductive foreign loans.

12,000,000 available to the Government. .

ever been, while the maritime custom

Times letter reads in part as follows:

and, have gone much higher.

of silver.

Panama.

with the Government of the

In September last certain emissaries | published on November 17, and in Government Mines Department at Ottawa, that in the Cobalt Camp (Ontario) at the price of silver last Sep-tember 2,500 miners were producing miner each year, and I asked whether values in an industry of such importance to a score of affiliated trades, timber and chemicals, fluxes and mahitherto excepting Benjamin Disraeli. chinery, railways and coal mines, whether this was an industry to make within and without our Legislatures. The prompt answer to this question was the Reading mission to the United States. I am constantly told that malfea.

I would like to draw public attention to the results. At the close of Septemher the price of silver had reached ance where the cryptic question of "exchange" comes in is inevitable leof the immense requirements of the Government of India for the year at cause the average man would much rather be ruined than study logaprice is in relation to gold as 17% allver question' plane and ask the consideration of the people, not to its relevance to the financial rejuvenation of a na-22 to 1. This vast catastrophe in the exchanges with half the human race tion (China) to which we are alied in this war, but to its infinite in. on record the veritable renaissance portance to the allied nations which have to buy copper, lead and zing for cause of the then rise in the price war munitions -- munitions I hope that in the days to come the United States may establish with the Chinese Republic, for its everlast-ing benefit and the world's, the same which the strangle hold of our allied navies makes it impossible for the Hun to obtain.

The "deal" made by Lord Reading may or may not purchase a few million ounces a month for the "Bland ment of India, for 30 cents an ounce less than the natural market rate, but in doing so is he not starving the manket for these war essentials and oblining us to pay far higher prices than metals? I take for an illustration the case of the big sulphide silverlead deposits at Broken Hill, Australia. Park City. Utah, and a dozen more American big "wet ore" silver cames in Colorado, Montana and Idaho was all tell about the same tale as Brown

The Broken Hill lode carries per ten of crude ore some 15 ounces of silver, of zinc. The total cost of mining is I learn from the Sulphide Corporation, \$6 a ton; of milling and smelting, \$5. So that with silver at the average price of the last ten years (say 6) cents) the silver by-product (\$50 nearly pays the cost of mining and added profit of \$9 a treated ton, which would enable the lead and zinc to be sold at much lower prices.

I pointed out also in my letter of fronted with a most dangerous shortage of at least 200,000,000 ounces of silver a year; that unless this short age is made good and available against the Indian specie drain by the opening of new silver mines we here in London and New York equally by bare our gold reserves to a most perilous drain to Asia.

These conditions are well known to every student of exchange. Why, then, has Lord Reading and his recent mission clean undone us? In Great Britain we have not the remotest ties with what argument he buttresses is tries and why the creat houses of Samuel Montagu & Co. and the Guzgenhelms desire, if they do, to do the bullion price of silver at a time Asia and a great addition to the yald of silver, lead, copper and zinc an important to our efficient conduct of the war.

I Hope that in the days at hand se

may elicit in Parliament some reto these trade questions as to silve On a satisfactory settlement of so-called "silver question," which really the whole "gold question. depends whether after the war shall in this generation resume spepayments or whether what now mains of our gold reserves shall t refuge in Asia and await the trump within Asiatic hoarding pl taels was about to buy it at the old In the meantime, just to give breathing space, we earnestly that Congress will find means conditions of supply and demand in keep safely that large gold rest. the world's silver market silver had which the United States has accurlated, because if any portion of it trades of the United States to Asia released with India's exchange as had at last "come by their own." At day not a sovereign can stop here!
this supreme moment enter Sir Rufus it will all just pour pell mell into Isaacs, and lo! the exchange market British India.

Until the world's production of . handed over to a very few prodigiously ver shall have at least doubled. western gold reserves require of again to manipulate a vast gamble in statesmen and financiers the closest watch and ward.

THE STATE HEALTH LAW. Health as a "matter affecting the Flaws Found in the Proposed ment to the Statute.

I pointed out in a letter which you

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: would like to direct attention to a bill introduced into the Senate and now before the Legislature of this State under the title "An act to amend the public public. The amendment now before " law in relation to reports of officials and Senate should not be thus overloo-

The duties of the Commissioner The Commissioner of Health shall take

cognizance of the interests of the health and life of the people of the State and all matters pertaining thereto. The amendment introduced by Senator Whitney, chairman of the Commission on Public Health, at the request of the

ommissioner of Health, is as follows: ployees of the State Department of Health on questions of fact under the public health law, or under the sanitary code or any local health regulation, shall be pelled to ride in order to get resumptive evidence of the facts so stated and shall be received as such in all courts and places. The persons making such reports shall be exempt from personal liability for the statements therein made if they have acted in good faith.

The effect of such a law if enacted would prevent a repetition of the effectual protest by representative bodie and their scientific experts in the matter of the contamination of the water supply of this city from sewage from easily be arranged to have the public institutions like that of the Mo hansic Institution, which was defeated and end a corresponding period with great difficulty owing to its advo- This would give the students a . 4 cacy by the State Commissioner of Health. It would make his opinion on fast and enable them to do better with a question like that of birth control. also

erests of life and health of the of this State" "under any local h regulation," to be "presumptive eviof the facts so stated," no matter wi evidence, scientific or moral, migbrought against it. On account of war less State legislation than usu is being enacted. There is also betention being given to these laws by "" JOHN P. DAVIN, M. I NEW YORK, February 9.

HIGH SCHOOL SESSIONS.

Early Rising Enforced on Pupils by at Least One Institution.

To the Editor of The Sub -- St. wish to protest against the present A tem of high school sessions. While am not well posted as to conditions other high schools I do know that the Bushwick High School cannes di sion) children are compelled to reject . 8 o'clock. To the children who are school this is, to say the least a ship. I happen to have two sisters go to the above school, and who obliged to get up before 6:30 except morning, and often leave without break fast. I am sure this is the case will ! majority of the young children who

tend this particular school. It certainly is unfair to ask could to report at so early an hour. It is to get their full sleep, have their bres EMIL K 15 118

BROOKLYN, February 9.